

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVI {

THE NEWPORT MERCURY
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
J. H. BARBER & SON.

133 Thames Street.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly advertisers can make contracts on liberal terms. Advertisements will be continued until forgotten when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the MERCURY enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the direction of the Publishers) until arrears are paid.

JOB PRINTING.



STEAMBOAT BILLS,
SHOW BILLS,
SHOT BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
TAX BILLS,
BLANKS, &c.,
NOTES,
LARGE SHOW BILLS, for Concerts,
lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,
—EXECUTED AT THE—

MERCURY OFFICE,

No. 133 THAMES ST,

At prices which cannot fail of meriting a share of public patronage.

The favors of the old Patrons are respectfully solicited.

Weekly Almanac.

AUGUST. SUN. MOON. HIGH
1847. RISES. SETS. RISES. WATER

21 SATURDAY, 5 16.6 44.0 4.3 28
22 SUNDAY, 5 17.0 43.0 58.4 23
23 MONDAY, 5 18.5 42.1 57.5 19
24 TUESDAY, 5 20.6 40.3 3.6 16
25 WEDNESDAY, 5 21.6 39.4 13.7 13
26 THURSDAY, 5 23.6 39.5 26.8 9
27 FRIDAY, 5 23.6 37.3 RISES. 1 4

FULL MOON, 23d day, 0 hour, 39m. morning.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

MAILS CLOSE,

PROVIDENCE, Daily. 8 A. M.
BOSTON, do. 1 P. M.
NEW YORK, do. 7 P. M.
FALL RIVER, twice a day, 8 A. M. & 12 P. M.
WESTERLY, Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
NEW SHOREHAM, Fridays, 8 A. M.
Office open till 8 P. M.
JOSEPH JOSLEN, Post Master.

DISCOUNT DAYS.

At the several Banks in this Town.

MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.

NEW ENGLAND EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.

NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

RIODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.

BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.

TRAINERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Office Hours.

From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.
EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.—A supply of the above (the best remedy in use for Diarrhea & Dysentery) is just rec'd at R. R. HAZARD'S, Sign of the Mortar near the Court House, July 31.

TRICOLOUR MATTING AND BROWN MATTING,

Of a late importation, at the old price, for sale by E. W. LAWTON & SON.

June 25

DAGUERREOTYPES.

HAVING again returned to Newport, and neatly fitted up rooms in Vose's Washington House, No. 1, Bath street, we would inform our friends and the public generally, that we are now fully prepared to execute Daguerreotype Miniatures, in the neatest and most improved styles.

In language warm as could be breathed or pen'd, Daguerreotypes speak the original of friend: Then, who have friends do not delay, But obtain a likeness while yet you may.

All kinds of Daguerrean materials on hand and instruction given in the art.

Rooms—in Vose's Washington House, No. 1, Bath street, Newport, and No. 33 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.

May 29.] MANCHESTER & BROTHER.

NEWPORE

DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS.

L. T. FEW would respectfully give notice that he has taken rooms in the building corner of Washington Square and Thames street, (third floor,) where he is now prepared to execute miniatures at the shortest notice. Persons wishing pictures of themselves or friends, are invited to call. Copies taken from Paintings, and Drawings.—Daguerreotype Pictures taken of deceased persons.

Rooms free to all.

N. B. Perfect satisfaction given, or no charge.

January 15, 1847.

BRASS Croton Faucets, of every de-

scription and price, for sale by

NATHAN M. CHAFEE.

One door North of the Custom House.

July 31.

REAL WELCH F. L. A. N. E. S. Rogers un-

shaking do. F. L. A. N. E. S. Rogers un-

shaking do, and all other kinds,

for sale by W. C. COZZENS & CO.

July 31.

FRENCH WR' T COLLARS.

ANOTHER lot of those beautiful wrought mus-

lin Collars, have been received, and selling as

cheap as ever, by

P. P. REMINGTON.

Newport, Aug. 7, 1847.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

The British Mail Steamer CAMBRIA, Captain Judkins, arrived at Boston on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. She brought 106 passengers from Liverpool to Boston, and 18 from Halifax to Boston.

By this arrival regular files of newspapers have been received from Paris to the 1st, London to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th inst.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—The Queen prorogued Parliament on the 23d ultimo.

The French steamer Missouri, from Cherbourg for New York, put into Halifax on the 16th for a supply of coal. The mail agent of this vessel came on in the Cambria, bringing the mails with him. She has 100 passengers.

The foreign political news is of little importance, its chief interest being concentrated upon the borough elections in Great Britain. Ministers are supposed to have gained some members, although some of their number have lost their elections.—The following view of the result thus far is given by "Charles Wilmer's Times," which looks at the elections, evidently, through government spectacles:—

The elections in the English boroughs have engrossed public attention to the exclusion of almost every other subject. The return of Lord John Russell at the head of the poll for the metropolis may be considered as a type for the whole. In all the great constituencies, the supporters of a liberal commercial policy, have been returned—and the election of Baron Rothschild as one of the colleagues of the prime minister, in the representation of London, is equally indicative of an enlightened recognition of religious equality.

Sir Robert Peel is returned as usual for Tamworth, and it has been confidently affirmed that he will enter into alliance with Lord John Russell, who is to be raised to the peerage, and to conduct the business of government in the upper house, whilst Sir Robert resumes the leadership of the Commons. This is partially confirmed by the appointment of one of Sir Robert's former colleagues—the Earl of Dalhousie to the Governor-generalship of India. The Premier, however, distinctly intimates his intention rather to look on and support a liberal cabinet than to attempt to construct a party, much less to form a coalition which could only impair his ability for public usefulness.

Although three members of the ministry have been by most unlooked for casualties rejected, Mr. Macauley at Edinburgh, Sir John Cam Hobhouse at Nottingham, and Mr. Hawes at Lambeth, yet, thus far there has been a decided gain to the ministerial cause. In the late parliament the protectionists were one-fourth, and the Peel party another, of the entire members. Now, out of the 359 members elected, the liberals form three-fifths, the Peel liberals another, and the protectionists the remaining fraction. No county elections have yet taken place.

With regard to the leading staples of our markets the European Times has the following:—

The uninterrupted fineness of the weather during the last fortnight still holds out the assurance that our harvest of grain will be a full average one. From all quarters of Europe there is also a general concurrent opinion that the yield will be abundant in the chief grain producing spots. On the 19th May the price of best American Flour in Liverpool was 48s. to 49s. Yesterday a considerable sale took place of the same description of flour at 27s. to 27s. 6d. The highest market price of best wheat at Mark-lane on Monday the 2d, when a further reduction again took place of from 8s. to 10s. per quarter below the currency of the previous Monday, was 70s. per quarter. Considerable supplies were brought to market, and sales were with the greatest difficulty effected. The quality of the new corn exhibited, "rubbed out," was excellent. We regret to state that some failures have taken place in the corn trade, and the rumors which have reached us respecting the credit of some of the London dealers are very unsatisfactory. We are of opinion that, however abundant the harvest may prove, the stocks in Europe being so exhausted, and the decreased supply of potatoes, whether arising from a diminished cultivation or from their deteriorated quality, requiring a large importation to make up the deficiency, that prices of grain will, towards the close of the year, after inevitable fluctuations, still be maintained at a further cost of production. At this moment, however, the market is in a state of great depression. The harvest is nearly over in France, and has commenced in some of the southern counties of England. With regard to the potato crop, although it may be admitted that partial failures may have taken place, we still entertain the opinion that in general throughout England and Ireland the crop has not suffered.

Two overland mails had been received since our last advices from England. The latest dates are from Canton to the 23d of May, when the last accounts left Canton, all business remained suspended, and fresh disturbances were anticipated. The mob had menaced the Governor, Keying, for his recent concessions to foreigners, and threatened to burn his palace if he attempted to give effect to the terms of the late treaty; especially in so far as regarded a concession to the English of adequate land for dwellings, warehouses, &c., on the Honan side of the river, the site for the erection of a church in the vicinity of the present factories, and space for the formation of a cemetery at Whampoa. Mr. Pope, who had been appointed to inspect the grounds for these purposes had been obliged to abandon the attempt. Under these circumstances a fresh expedition against Canton was expected. The Pluto was stationed opposite the British factory, and the Scout was ordered to approach as near as possible to the city.

ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

The steamer FASHION, has arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz. She left the latter port on the 2d inst.

The courier of the British legation arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st, with correspondence from the capital of the 29th, and from Puebla to the 30th.

Congress has referred Mr. Buchanan's letter back to the Executive and thrown on him the responsibilities of the war. The peace party at the capital was strong and increasing. They have no faith in their Generals.

Gen. Scott was at Puebla on the 30th of July, when there was strong probability of an immediate advance on the capital.

Gen. Valencia had arrived at the capital with four thousand troops.

Lieut. Sipton, of Indiana, and the surgeon of the Pennsylvania regiment are dead.

Mr. Kendall represents the chances of peace in an unfavorable light.

He says Scott will march immediately on the arrival of Pearce—certainly in the first week in August, and it is more than probable that the hardest fight yet will be at the city of Mexico.

The Mexicans were prepared to meet him, having all their fortifications completed, and twenty-five thousand men.

The English legation was secretly exerting every influence to keep the Americans out of the capital.

Other letters to the *Picayune*, represent the chance of peace in a more favorable light, and think the resistance to our advance will be almost nominal.

The *Star*, of Anahuac, says that when the guerillas attacked Piece, 600 Americans approached under their fire until within 100 yards of the Mexicans, when our forces opened a deadly fire, forcing them to an immediate retreat.

While the Mexicans were retreating, the American cavalry rushed upon them, killing about one hundred.

The position of the Mexicans was one of the strongest in the country, but the Americans passed the bridge after a short engagement and arrived at Perote in safety.—Gen. Scott despatched Gen. Smith's brigade from Puebla to meet them at Perote.

The *Commercial Times* considers the news a full confirmation of the failure of Mr. Trist's mission, and that all prospects of peace are dissipated.

Its correspondence says there has been a contest about their constitutional rights, between Congress and Santa Anna, each charging the responsibility of making peace upon the other.

The discussion has shown, what was generally supposed, that the latter personage sincerely desires the patching up of the difference between the two countries.

He is ambitious of the dictatorship.—When Congress dissolved, it was done by the withdrawal of such a number of members, as to leave the remainder below a constitutional quorum.

Santa Anna held a council of general officers, at which it was resolved to effect one more encounter, either by marching against Scott at Puebla, or, rejecting the propositions for negotiations, calmly awaiting his advance and act on the defensive.

In order to be free to act, Government issued a decree suspending all newspapers except the official organ.

The *Delta* says that Congress had met and adjourned without coming to any decision upon the propositions of our Government.

All letters from the capital agree that Gen. Scott can take the city without difficulty, and that the foreign merchants of the capital are anxious for his arrival.

Commodore Perry has withdrawn his forces from Tabasco in consequence of the sickness prevailing among them, until the sickly season passes.

Gen. Almonte was still in confinement at Mejicalzingo. Alvarez was in the capital about the middle of July, and had several long interviews with Santa Anna. Mr. Trist had been indisposed, but was convalescent.

The Mexican paper *La Patria* says the Mexicans had 28,000 troops in the city of Mexico, with 117 pieces of practicable artillery; that Lombardini, who commands, is destitute of merit, and the creature of Santa Anna. The cry of the troops of Gen. Valencia, who had arrived with 4500 men from San Luis Potosi, was, "War without end! death to the Yankees!"

The steamship Alabama, left N. Orleans on the 7th inst., for Vera Cruz, by the way of the Brazos. She carried forty-nine teamsters and mechanics, one company of the 11th infantry under Capt. McComas, a detachment of twenty-five men of Capt. Sheppard's company of 8th infantry, Brig. Gen. Thomas Marshall, and nine other passengers, besides \$200,000 for the quartermasters department.

NAVAL.—U. S. sloop of war Preble, Capt. Shields, from New York via Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, and Callao, arrived at San Francisco, California, April 19, and sailed on the 22d for Monterey.

U. S. ship John Adams, was blockading Tuspan July 22. U. S. ship Germantown, was blockading Soto la Marina July 25.

U. S. store-ship Electra, was at Pensacola on the 7th, full of stores of all kinds for the squadron, to sail for Vera Cruz the following day.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SCHOONERS.—The Major Vinton, one of the transport schooners built at Philadelphia, under the direction of Captain R. F. Loper, for the Government, was moored in the dock opposite Captain Loper's office, on south wharves, on the 16th, and attracted much attention. The Major Vinton is rigged with three masts, and her measurement is as follows:—length 106 feet, beam 25 feet, hold 8 feet. She is commanded by Captain Dowd, and her first duty will be to take a steam boiler from Baltimore to Tampico, for the U. S. steamer Mary Somers.

The *Telegraph* arrived at N. Orleans on the 10th, from Vera Cruz, August 4th, touching at Brasos, but brings no news from the former place.

ADVANCE UPON SAN LUIS.—The Matamoras Flag of the 4th says: From Major Arthur, formerly Quartermaster at Cerralvo, we learn that Gen. Wool has received orders to proceed with the advance of Gen. Taylor's column, on the 29th inst., in the direction of Encarnacion, some twenty leagues from Buena Vista, where he will establish a depot, into which three months rations will be thrown. The army will then advance upon San Luis and Tampico, from whence supplies will thereafter be received. All the mules and other means of transportation have been ordered above and activity prevails throughout the whole department.

The *Delta* says: "From Mr. DuPont, who came passenger in the *Telegraph*, from Matamoras, we learn that Maj. Crossman, Quartermaster at Camargo, received imperative orders on the 29th ult., to have all the necessary supplies and means of transportation in Monterey by the 20th inst.—Four hundred wagons as a part of those means, have been forwarded on from the Brazos.

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COL. DAVENPORT INSPECTED THE OHIO REGIMENT.—On the 31st ult. The result was very creditable to the appearance and discipline of the troops. They generally enjoyed good health, there only being a few cases of diarrhoea among them.

ARRIVAL FROM SANTA FE.—Another party of volunteers has returned to Fort Leavenworth from Santa Fe. They arrived on the 6th inst., and left Santa Fe on the 5th of last month. From Mr. Isaac McCarty, of the firm of Bullard, Hook & Co., traders to New Mexico and Chihuahua, the following interesting information is derived.

When Mr. McCarty arrived at Bagos, seventy-five miles this side of Santa Fe, he learned that information had been received there, on the 5th, that Lt. Brown, attached to Capt. Horne's company of volunteers, with several of his men, had been killed at a small place about fifteen miles from Bagos. On receiving this intelligence, Maj. Edmonson, with a party of his men, pursued the Mexicans, overtook them, fought with, and killed five or six of them, and captured between thirty and forty, whom he threatened to hang. By this energetic conduct, he induced a confession from some of them, that there was another conspiracy on foot to bring about a massacre and revolution at Taos and Bagos.

A letter was found upon one of the prisoners, purporting, though not signed, to come from the ring-leader of the former conspiracy, in which he desired to be informed of the precise time when Fischer's company of artillery would leave Santa Fe, as that was necessary to the maturity of his plan.

He declared, in this letter, his determination never to rest while there was an American alive in New Mexico.

On the disposition of the prisoners we have no further information.

Mr. McCarty met the first train of government wagons about one hundred miles from Santa Fe, Lt. Love, who has charge of the government money, amounting to more than \$300,000, was met at the upper Socorro Springs and Col. Easton's battalion of infantry on the Arkansas. A few days previous to his meeting Col. Easton's command, while some of his men were employed in getting wood on the opposite side of the river they were completely surprised by a party of the Comanche Indians, by whom eight of the number were killed and three wounded.—*St. Louis Rep.* 11th.

LIEUT. THOMAS WHIPPLE, captured by three rancheros near Vera Cruz, writes from Quatepec, July 19, that Gen. Scott received him courteously and kindly, and that he is to reside at Huatusco as a prisoner of war till exchanged. His health was good. Gov. Wilson had sent him money for his necessities, and he would be exchanged for a Mexican major in Vera Cruz.

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THE CALIFORNIA RECRUITS.—The detachment of recruits for Col. Stevenson's regiment of California volunteers, which is to go out in the transport ship Isabella, from this port, arrived here from Fort Hamilton, by the New York line yesterday afternoon, under command of Lieut. Roach, and are quartered at the Marine Barracks. The recruits number 105 fine looking soldiers, who are composed of men of almost every nation, and of almost every avocation, from the laborer to the professional man. They appear in fine spirits at the prospect of their voyage to the scene of their future operations and fortunes. The Isabella is lying at the Navy Yard. She will be delayed for several days by the necessity of repairs, &c.—*Phil. N. American.*

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EFFECTS OF SPECULATION.—Some of the Western produce dealers are feeling the effects of their speculations. The Cincinnati Times mentions the failure of a house in that city for a heavy amount. A Springfield (Ohio) paper says, one of the largest manufacturing houses in that place, which deviated from its legitimate business, and went largely into flour, corn and meal operations, have made known their inability to meet obligations, and it is supposed their complete failure is inevitable.

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POISONOUS PROPERTIES TO BRINE.—It is a fact worthy of notice that the brine in which pork or bacon has been pickled is poisonous to pigs. Several cases are on record in which these animals have died in consequence of a small quantity of brine having been mingled with the wash, under the mistaken impression that it would answer the same purpose and be equally as beneficial as in the admixture of a small quantity of salt.

COLLISION.—The Bay State, on her upward trip on Thursday evening the 12th, came in collision with the steamer New Haven, in passing Blackwell's Island, creating much alarm and confusion on board the latter boat. It is not known to whom the blame must be attached. It seems that the New Haven took the left, contrary to the usual custom, in order to afford each a better path; the Bay State keeping the right, the collision occurred, with some slight damage to the New Haven boat.

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BY THEAILS.

FRAUDS UPON IMMIGRANTS.—Many of the poor immigrants who flee to this country to escape the famine and the destitution of Europe, fall into the hands of sharpers in this country and are swindled out of a good portion of their scanty means. Men purporting to be agents of steamboat and canal lines sell them passage tickets at double the usual rate, and sometimes give them tickets which will only carry them to Albany, though the poor people have paid double price to Buffalo or Chicago. The societies for the protection of the immigrants render them all the assistance in their power, but the numbers of the immigrants are so great, and most of them are so ignorant of everything in this country, that they fall an easy prey to the sharpers who hang about them.

THE OUNCE LETTER.—For the benefit of our subscribers we publish this article: We have been at great pains to ascertain how much can be transmitted

THE NEWPORT MERCURY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1847.

NEWPORT MERCURY,

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1847.

SUPREME COURT.—The August term of the Supreme Court will commence in this town on Tuesday next.

REDWOOD LIBRARY.

The Centennial celebration of the incorporation of the Newport Library in this town, will take place on Tuesday next, at 10 A. M., at the Library Building in Bellevue street. The following, we understand will be the order of the exercises:

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. NEUVILLE.

Poem on the occasion, by the Rev. C. T. BROOKS.

Centennial Address, by the Hon. WM. HUNTER.

Benediction.

The Library Building will be opened at 9 A. M. for the reception of Ladies, persons specially invited, and the proprietors of the Library; and at 9 A. M., for the public generally. A committee of the Company will be in attendance to wait upon the ladies and invited guests to their seats.

THE GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL, is to come off at the Ocean House on Wednesday evening next. The visitors are making great preparations for the occasion.

THE POTATO CROP.—We are sorry to learn that the farmers on this Island, are likely to lose a considerable part of their Potato Crop by the rot; immediately after the late damp and foggy weather, the blight made its appearance.

HON. HENRY CLAY.—It is said that this gentleman may be expected to visit this place during the ensuing week,—at the last accounts he was at Cape May, and the steamer New Haven was about to be despatched from New York to bring him to that city.

LEWIS JACKSON, a colored seaman was sentenced by the Court of Magistrates on Monday last to three months imprisonment in the county jail, and pay cost of prosecution, &c., for stealing sundry articles of clothing from the brig Annawon in this harbor.

Mr. LOVER, the author of "Handy Andy," "Rory O'More, &c., gave an entertainment at the Ocean House on Thursday evening last, which was well attended. His comic story of the Gridiron, was listened to with much pleasure.

Fire.—Foyes twine factory, in Portland, (Me.) together with nine dwelling houses, were destroyed by fire on Saturday last—loss \$25,000—insured \$12,000.

THE FAIR OF AYR, will perform here again next week.

A COMPANY has been formed at Warren, R. I., to run a steamboat from that place to Providence. They have purchased, in New York, the steamer Argo for that purpose.

The deposits in the Salem Saving's Bank have doubled in the last eight years, amounting now to upwards of a million of dollars.

TAUNTON.—The people of Taunton have resolved to erect a new Town House, and have appropriated \$10,000, in addition to the proceeds of the sale of the old building for that purpose.

The cotton factories in Alleghany City, the Pittsburg Chronicle says, have all stopped operations, in consequence of the proprietors attempting to cut down the wages of the operatives. The reason given for the reduction is the fall in yarns.

STATE ELECTIONS.

INDIANA.—The New Albany Democrat elects a Democratic Senator in Owen and Green district. The Indianapolis papers on both sides have elected a Whig. Upon the result in this district depends the question whether the Senate shall be a tie, the Democratic Lieut. Governor having the casting vote, or whether there shall be a Democratic majority of two, the same as last year.

We have complete returns for Representatives, except the member for Lagrange and Noble. If that district has elected a Whig, as it probably has, the new House will comprise 51 Whigs and 49 Democrats. Whig majority 2. Last year 8.—Journal of Commerce.

IOWA.—A letter from Fort Madison, Iowa, 4th inst., to the St. Louis Union, states that Thompson's majority for Congress in the 1st district is 650 to 700, and Leffler's, in the 2d, about 200—both Democrats. The Democratic ticket for State officers elected throughout, by 530 to 1900 majority, viz; H. W. Semple, President of the Board of Public Works; Paul Brattan, Treasurer, and Chas. Corkery, Secretary.—Ibid.

TENNESSEE.—The full vote for Governor in 55 counties, and the majorities in six others, give Niel S. Brown, Whig, 52,046; A. V. Brown, Dem., 49,997. Majority of Niel, thus far, 2049. Twelve counties to be heard from, which two years ago gave A. V. Brown, (Dem.) a majority of 1218. Should they do the same now, Niel's majority in the State would be 831.

The prospect still is that the Whigs will have a majority of one in the Senate, and of three or so in the House.

Congressional delegation same as before—five Whigs and six Democrats.—Ibid.

We understand that the New York and Buffalo Telegraph Company, have contracted for 155,000 pounds of heavy iron wire, which they are putting up at the rate of 400 pounds per day. It will soon be up through the whole line.

LITTLE COMPTON, Aug. 13, 1847.

BODY FOUND.—Found on the west shore of Little Compton, on the 11th inst., having drifted ashore in the late storm, the remains of a human body, identified as a man by having a boot on the left leg, reaching nearly to the knee, also the appearance of the upper part of a stocking above the boot and within the same, the part of the leg above to the hip bone was entirely devoid of flesh, nothing remaining but bones, there was no clothing on the remains, except that above named, the only appearance of flesh was the right leg to the hip, the rest skeleton,—from its appearance, it may have been in the water for weeks, or even months,—its offensiveness prevented the usual course taken in such cases, and it was decently interred near where it was found, as soon as possible by

OTIS WILBOUR, Coroner.

FLAX AND FLAX SEED.—The Eaton (O.) Register says that Preble county is the greatest flax growing county in that State or the Union. This year the crop exceeds any previous one, in the quantity sown; and the yield of seed will be about an average. It is computed that 100,000 bushels of seed will be raised this year; of this quantity one-tenth will be required for home consumption, leaving 90,000 bushels for market. This, at the price at which seed now rates, 55 cents, will bring into the county the next sum of \$47,500. The flax crop, if some means of preparing the lint could be devised, would be very profitable. Lint, just as it comes from the brake, is worth \$15 per ton.

We understand that the Rev. J. P. Tustin, Pastor of the Baptist Church in this town, has obtained leave of absence from his pastoral duties for the space of six months, his ill health not permitting him at present to continue his pastoral relations. We hear that it is his intention to visit Europe; and we hope that the advantages of a sea voyage and a relaxation from toil will soon restore him to his wonted vigor.—Warren Star.

The burning of St. Paul's church at Rochester, is thought to have originated from the stump of a cigar. The afternoon preceding the fire, some young men were observed in the tower smoking cigars.

THE YELLOW FEVER is assuming an alarming aspect at New Orleans. The great number of unacclimated persons there, particularly the poor immigrants, and the constant passage of persons through the city, to and from the seat of war, it is thought will tend greatly to aggravate the character of the disease.

U. S. BRANCH MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.—The coinage of the U. S. branch mint at New Orleans, during the month of July, amounted to the sum of two millions of dollars. The greater portion of this was in gold eagles, together with a considerable quantity of quarter eagles and half dollars. The coinage of this immense quantity of money only occupied the hands of the mint about twenty working days—a rate of speed which could not be kept up in ordinary times or throughout the year.—Delta.

ADAMS AND BEMMEL, the rogues who stole Mrs. Sibley's watch and jewelry, were convicted on Saturday at Hartford, and sentenced to the state prison for two years.

BRIGHTON MARKET, MONDAY, AUG. 12, 1847. (Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

At market one Cattle, 175 Stores, 3000 Sheep, 1500 Swine. Several lots of Beef and Stores sold.

PRICES.

BEEF CATTLE.—A very small number of Extra at \$7; first quality 6 25 a 6 50; second \$6; third 4 50 a 5 25.

BEEF.—Sales at 72, 80, and \$62.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales at 22, 25, 28, and 35.

SHEEP.—Small lots from \$1.62, to \$2 and 2 50.

SWINE.—Small lots of pigs to peddle at 6 25 and 6 50; old Hogs, 3 1/2, 6, and 6 1/2.

At retail from 6 to 7 1/2.

SPecIAL NOTICES.

On and after Monday, Aug. 23d, the steamer PERRY will leave Newport for Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock, P.M., instead of 5 P.M., as heretofore, arriving at Providence in season to take the Stonington trains for New York.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, will leave Providence for Newport at 4 o'clock, P.M.

[Aug. 21, 1847.]

A new and splendid assortment of Gold and plated Lockets at MANCHESTER'S Dazzle-type rooms, at the head of Beach road.—Now is the time to make a good selection. "Dazzles are dangerous."

N. B.—Rooms open in this place but a short time.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT always cures Asthma,—two or three large doses will cure the Croup or hives of children in from 15 minutes to one hour's time. It immediately subdues the violence of whooping cough, and effects a speedy cure.—Hundreds who have been given up by their physicians as incurable, with Consumption, Spitting of Blood, and other Pulmonary Affections, have been restored to perfect health by it. It never fails in giving relief.

From the *Spirit of the Times*.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—A gentleman of Serotulous habits from indiscretion in his younger days, became affected with Ulcerations of the Throat and Nose, and a disagreeable and troublesome eruption of the skin. Indeed his whole system bore the marks of disease. One hand and wrist were so much affected that he had lost the use of the hand. It was at this stage of his complaint, when death appeared inevitable, that he commenced the use of JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, and having taken sixteen bottles, was now perfectly cured.

This Alterative operates through the circulation, and purifies the blood and eradicates diseases from the system, wherever located, and the numerous cures it has performed in diseases of the Skin, Cancer, Serofite, Goitre, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and other Chronic diseases is truly astonishing.

FEINDISH DEED.—A couple of prisoners named Benedict and Coan, confined in one of the cells of the county jail in this village, awaiting trial for state-prison offences, endeavored to effect their escape, Sunday morning last, by throwing a strong solution of lime-water into the face of Sheriff Brand, (who is also the jailor,) as he opened their cell door to allow them an opportunity of emptying their tubs.—The deed was perpetrated by Benedict, with the connivance doubtless of his fellow prisoner. Fortunately, Sheriff B. perceived their intention in time to frustrate their purposes, and by averting his face prevented the liquid from hitting him except on the right side of his face, and partially in his right eye, which, although seriously, will not it is hoped prove to be permanently injured.

Madison Observer.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. LIVY, Mr. THOMAS L. ALDRICH, of Portsmouth, to Mrs. MARY MITCHELL, of Sandwich, Mass.

Near the State House, Newport, R. I.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Monday last, after a short illness, Capt. DAVID M. COGGSALL, in the 76th year of his age.

Capt. C. was at the time of his death, and had been for more than 20 years a member of the Town Council of this town. He was formerly a respectable Shipmaster, and subsequently held an appointment in the Custom House for many years, and the duties of his various offices and trusts, he performed with scrupulous fidelity. His reading and knowledge upon general subjects was extensive, and in all the relations of life, he exhibited the character of an upright man and useful citizen.

In this town, on Wednesday last, Mr. WILLIAM HARRIS, aged about 65 years.

In this town on Thursday evening last, Mr. HENRY MC GOWAN, aged about 57 years.

In Providence on the 17th, Mrs. LORENCE C., widow of the late Chester Cady, of Pomfret, Conn., in the 80th year of her age.

In the State of Ohio, on the 18th of February, 1847, ELIZABETH PECKHAM, widow of the late Samuel Peckham, of Middletown, in the 98th year of her age.—On the 17th of March, THOMAS PECKHAM, son of Wm. W. Peckham, of Middletown.

W. M. COZZENS & CO., have received their Fall supply of the very best qualities of Light and Dark Blue Mixed YARN, Grey, Loden, Black, White and Scarlet.

If our kind we consider fully equal to the best old fashioned Country Yarn.

Also, Blue Mixed Black and White Worsted.

Aug. 21, 1847.]

James H. Hammett

159 1/2 THAMES ST.

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING.

A LOT of bleached and unbleached Sheetings & Shirtings. Those in want, will please call.

Aug. 21.

NOTES.

THE undersigned gives notice that he has this day disposed of and conveyed by deed, two shares of the capital Stock of the New Steam Factory, and that he has therefore ceased to be an owner in said corporation.

August 21, 1847.]

GEORGE HALL.

LONDON PORTER, of fresh importation. For

sale by

WILLIAM NEWTON,

159 Thames street.

STOCKING YARN.

W. M. COZZENS & CO., have received their

Fall supply of the very best qualities of

Light and Dark Blue Mixed YARN, Grey, Loden,

Black, White and Scarlet.

If our kind we consider fully equal to the

best old fashioned Country Yarn.

Also, Blue Mixed Black and White Worsted.

Aug. 21.]

For sale low.

Aug. 21.]

near the Court House.

Rules and Regulations

Respecting the manner in which accounts against the State of Rhode Island, &c., are to be made out and certified:

LAWS was passed at the session of the General Assembly, in January, 1835—providing for the auditing of accounts against the State, and requiring the General Treasurer to make and publish from time to time such rules and regulations respecting the manner in which such accounts are to be made out and certified, as he shall deem necessary. Public notice is therefore hereby given, that the following regulations will be strictly adhered to, until experience shall point out a more eligible mode of making out and certifying the accounts, of which due notice will always be given.

All accounts intended to be presented to the General Assembly for allowance, must be made out against the State of Rhode Island, &c., and be filed at the city or town where the person resides, in whose favor they are made out. Every account must be stated separately, with the date prefixed, and the price carried out against it. The certificate hereinafter required to the several accounts,—most state in writing at full length, the gross amount of the account to which it is annexed, and all accounts must be transmitted to the office of the General Treasurer at least four weeks before the session of the General Assembly, at which they are to be acted upon.

All accounts of justices of the peace, or of officers or witnesses in justice's courts of examination, or at the trial of criminal causes in justice's courts, must have annexed to them the certificate of the presiding justice, certifying the services were performed, or the attendance given by the person charging for the same, and that the prices charged are the same as were taxed in the bill of cost, or when the accused are discharged without cost, or are lawful, or reasonable. Every person presenting accounts for services rendered in criminal proceedings, which accounts the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of Common Pleas are authorized to allow, must, if a justice of the peace, certify as such, or if an officer or witness, must affix before some magistrate that such account has not been presented to the proper court for allowance. When any such account has been presented to the proper court for allowance, and has been rejected, the statement of the fact without the affidavit, will be sufficient; but in all cases good and satisfactory reasons will be required why such account should be recommended to the General Assembly for allowance.

All accounts intended to be presented to the General Assembly for allowance, must be made out against the State of Rhode Island, &c., and be filed at the city or town where the person resides, in whose favor they are made out. Every account must be stated separately, with the date prefixed, and the price carried out against it. The certificate hereinafter required to the several accounts,—most state in writing at full length, the gross amount of the account to which it is annexed, and all accounts must be transmitted to the office of the General Treasurer at least four weeks before the session of the General Assembly, at which they are to be acted upon.

All accounts of justices of the peace, or of officers or witnesses in justice's courts of examination, or at the trial of criminal causes in justice's courts, must have annexed to them the certificate of the presiding justice, certifying the services were performed, or the attendance given by the person charging for the same, and that the prices charged are the same as were taxed in the bill of cost, or when the accused are discharged without cost, or are lawful, or reasonable. Every person presenting accounts for services rendered in criminal proceedings,

THE NEWPORT MERCURY, ESTABLISHED A. D. 1758.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States,

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC No. 34.]

AN ACT for the admission of the State of Wisconsin into the Union.

Whereas the people of the Territory of Wisconsin did on the sixteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-six, by a convention of delegates called and assembled for that purpose, form themselves a constitution and State government, which said constitution is republican; and said convention having asked the admission of said Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States;

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Wisconsin, and the same is hereby declared to be, one of the United States of America, and is hereby admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the ascent of Congress is hereby given to the change of boundary proposed in the first article of said constitution, to wit: leaving the boundary line prescribed in the act of Congress entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union," at the first rapids in the river St. Louis, thence in a direct line southwardly to a point in lake St. Croix, thence due south to the main channel of the Mississippi river or lake Pepin, thence down the said main channel, as prescribed in said act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the ascent of Congress is hereby given to the resolutions adopted by said convention and appended to said constitution, and the acts of Congress referred to in said resolutions are hereby amended so that the lands thereby granted and the proceeds thereof, and the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands, may be held and disposed of by said State, in the manner and for the purposes recommended by said convention: Provided, however, That the liabilities incurred by the territorial government of Wisconsin, under the act entitled "An act to grant a quantity of land to the Territory of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with those of Rock river," shall be paid and discharged by said State; And provided, further, That the even numbered sections along the route of said proposed canal shall be brought into market, and sold at the same minimum price, and subject to the same rights of pre-emption to all the settlers thereon as at the passage of this act, as other public lands of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it is made and declared to be a fundamental condition of the admission of said State of Wisconsin into the Union, that the constitution adopted at Madison, on the sixteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, shall be assented to by the qualified electors, in the manner and at the times prescribed in the ninth section of the twentieth article of said constitution. And as soon as such assent shall be given, the President of the United States shall announce the same by proclamation; and therefrom, without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of said State of Wisconsin into the Union, on an equal footing in all respects whatever with the original States, shall be considered as complete.

Approved, March 3, 1847.

JOHN W. DAVIS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,
G. M. DALLAS,

Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

Approved, March 3, 1847.

JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC No. 35.]

AN ACT to create an additional land district in the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes.

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the public lands lying within the Territory of Wisconsin, north and west of the following boundary, to wit: Commencing at the Mississippi river, on the line between townships twenty-two and twenty-three north, running thence east along said line to the fourth principal meridian, thence north along said meridian line to the line dividing townships twenty-nine and thirty, thence east along said township line to the Wisconsin river, thence up the main channel of said river to the boundary line between the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin, shall form a land district to be called the Chippewa land district; and for the sale of the lands of said district a land office shall be established at such place as the President of the United States may select.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a geological examination and survey of the lands embraced in said district to be made and reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. And the President is hereby authorized to cause such of said lands as may contain copper, lead or other valuable ores, to be exposed to sale, giving six months' notice of the times and places of sale in such newspapers of general circulation in the several States as he may deem expedient, with a brief description of the lands to be offered; showing the number and localities of the mines known, the probability of discovering others, the quality of the ores, the facilities of working the mines, and the means and expense of transporting their products to the principal markets in the United States. And all the lands embraced in said district, not reported as aforesaid, shall be sold in the same manner as other lands under the laws now in force for the sale of the public lands, excepting and reserving from such sales section sixteen in each township for the use of schools, and such reservations as the President shall deem necessary for public uses.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person or persons who shall be in possession, by actual occupancy, of a mine or mines, actually discovered previous to the passage of this act, and who shall pay the same rents as those who hold under leases from the Secretary of War, and which rents accruing from such occupants and lessees shall be paid and delivered to such officer of the Government as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, shall be entitled to purchase the lands on which the same is or are situated at any time prior to the day of sale fixed by the President, in legal subdivisions, not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres, to include such mine or mines, paying to the United States therefor at the rate of five dollars per acre: Provided, That prior to any entry made under the provisions of this section, proof of possession and occupancy as aforesaid of the mine or mines claimed shall be made to the register and receiver of the land district, together with the evidence of the payment of all rents due the United States, agreeably to such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, which register and receiver shall each be entitled to receive one dollar for his services therein: Provided, That an appeal from the decision of the register and receiver to the Secretary of the Treasury may be had, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe. And if two or more persons are in possession of the same quarter section, the first occupant shall be entitled to a preference, unless the same can be so divided by legal subdivisions as to give to each the discovery claimed by him.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said mineral lands shall be offered for sale in subdivisions of quarter-quarter sections, and no bid shall be received at a less rate than five dollars per acre; and if such lands shall not be sold at public sale, they shall be subject to entry at private sale at that price: Provided, That no legal division or subdivision of any of said lands upon which there

may be an out-standing lease or leases from the Secretary of War unexpired or undetermined, and which is actually occupied for mining purposes, and the occupants of which have complied with all the requisites of such lease or leases, and continued to perform the same, shall be sold until after the determination of such lease or leases, by efflux of time, voluntary surrender, or other legal extinguishment thereof, except in such cases as are provided for in the third section of this act, and the lessees respectively, shall be entitled to the privilege secured by said section upon the voluntary surrender of the lease or leases held by them.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the management and control of the mineral lands shall be transferred from the War Department, and placed under the jurisdiction and control of the Treasury Department, and all books, maps, papers, instruments, and other property procured to be used and employed in the management, survey, exploring or conducting of said mineral lands by the War Department, shall be delivered over and made subject to the disposition of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, so soon as a sufficient number of townships are surveyed, and returns thereof made to the General Land Office, to authorize the commencement of the sales in said district, shall appoint one register and one receiver for the land office in said district, who shall reside at the place designated by the President for the land office, receive such compensation, give security, and discharge all duties pertaining to such office, as are prescribed by law.

Approved, March 3, 1847.

[PUBLIC No. 36.]

AN ACT for the reduction of the costs and expenses of proceedings in admiralty against ships and vessels.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in any case brought in the courts of the United States, exercising jurisdiction in admiralty, where a warrant of arrest, or other process in rem, shall be issued, it shall be the duty of the marshal to stay the execution of such process, or to discharge the property arrested, if the same has been levied, on receiving from the claimant of the same a bond or stipulation in double the amount claimed by the libellant, with sufficient surety, to be approved by the judge of the said court, or, in his absence, by the collector of the port, conditioned to abide and answer the decree of the court in such cause; and such bond and stipulation shall be returned to the said court, and judgment on the same, both against the principal and sureties, may be recovered at the time of rendering the decree in the original cause: Provided, That the entire costs in any such case, in which the amount recovered by the libellant shall not exceed one hundred dollars, shall not be more than fifty per cent, of the amount recovered in the same, which costs shall be applied, first to the payment of the usual fees for witnesses, and the commissioner, where a commissioner shall act on the case, and the residue to be divided, pro rata, between the clerk and marshal, under the direction of the judge of the court where the cause may be tried: Provided further, That no attorney or proctor's fees shall be allowed or paid out of the said costs.

Approved, March 3, 1847.

[PUBLIC No. 37.]

AN ACT to give the consent of Congress to the sale of certain salt spring lands heretofore granted to the States of Michigan, Illinois, and Arkansas.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Michigan shall be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered to sell, in such manner as the legislature of said State shall by law direct, the salt spring lands granted to said State for its use, by an act entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled to establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union on certain conditions," approved June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the State of Illinois shall be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered to sell, in such manner as the legislature of said State shall by law direct, the salt spring lands granted to said State for its use, by an act entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled to establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union on certain conditions," approved June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the State of Arkansas shall be, and hereby is, authorized to sell, in such manner as the legislature of said State shall by law direct, the whole or any part of the saline lands granted to said State by virtue of an act supplementary to the act entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the same, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

Approved, March 3, 1847.

[PUBLIC No. 38.]

AN ACT to establish a port of entry at Salina, in the State of Texas, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the public lands lying within the Territory of Wisconsin, north and west of the following boundary, to wit: Commencing at the Mississippi river, on the line between townships twenty-two and twenty-three north, running thence east along said line to the fourth principal meridian, thence north along said meridian line to the line dividing townships twenty-nine and thirty, thence east along said township line to the Wisconsin river, thence up the main channel of said river to the boundary line between the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin, shall form a land district to be called the Chippewa land district; and for the sale of the lands of said district a land office shall be established at such place as the President of the United States may select.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a geological examination and survey of the lands embraced in said district to be made and reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. And the President is hereby authorized to cause such of said lands as may contain copper, lead or other valuable ores, to be exposed to sale, giving six months' notice of the times and places of sale in such newspapers of general circulation in the several States as he may deem expedient, with a brief description of the lands to be offered; showing the number and localities of the mines known, the probability of discovering others, the quality of the ores, the facilities of working the mines, and the means and expense of transporting their products to the principal markets in the United States. And all the lands embraced in said district, not reported as aforesaid, shall be sold in the same manner as other lands under the laws now in force for the sale of the public lands, excepting and reserving from such sales section sixteen in each township for the use of schools, and such reservations as the President shall deem necessary for public uses.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person or persons who shall be in possession, by actual occupancy, of a mine or mines, actually discovered previous to the passage of this act, and who shall pay the same rents as those who hold under leases from the Secretary of War, and which rents accruing from such occupants and lessees shall be paid and delivered to such officer of the Government as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, shall be entitled to purchase the lands on which the same is or are situated at any time prior to the day of sale fixed by the President, in legal subdivisions, not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres, to include such mine or mines, paying to the United States therefor at the rate of five dollars per acre: Provided, That prior to any entry made under the provisions of this section, proof of possession and occupancy as aforesaid of the mine or mines claimed shall be made to the register and receiver of the land district, together with the evidence of the payment of all rents due the United States, agreeably to such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, which register and receiver shall each be entitled to receive one dollar for his services therein: Provided, That an appeal from the decision of the register and receiver to the Secretary of the Treasury may be had, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe. And if two or more persons are in possession of the same quarter section, the first occupant shall be entitled to a preference, unless the same can be so divided by legal subdivisions as to give to each the discovery claimed by him.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said mineral lands shall be offered for sale in subdivisions of quarter-quarter sections, and no bid shall be received at a less rate than five dollars per acre; and if such lands shall not be sold at public sale, they shall be subject to entry at private sale at that price: Provided, That no legal division or subdivision of any of said lands upon which there

may be an out-standing lease or leases from the Secretary of War unexpired or undetermined, and which is actually occupied for mining purposes, and the occupants of which have complied with all the requisites of such lease or leases, and continued to perform the same, shall be sold until after the determination of such lease or leases, by efflux of time, voluntary surrender, or other legal extinguishment thereof, except in such cases as are provided for in the third section of this act, and the lessees respectively, shall be entitled to the privilege secured by said section upon the voluntary surrender of the lease or leases held by them.

Approved, March 3, 1847.

[PUBLIC No. 39.]

AN ACT relinquishing to the city of Madison, in the State of Indiana, all the right and title of the United States to certain strip of unsurveyed land lying within the limits of said city, and bordering on the Ohio river.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to all that unsurveyed strip or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Jefferson, and State of Indiana, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the southeast corner of fractional section number one; thence westwardly, along the south line of fractional sections one, two, and three, all in township "three" north of range "ten" east, until said line strikes the southwest corner of said fractional section numbered "three"; thence from the corner last mentioned, due south, to low-water mark on the Ohio river; thence eastwardly, up and following the meanderings of the river at low-water mark, to a point directly opposite the southeast corner of said fractional section number one; thence northward, from the point lastafore-mentioned, to the place of beginning of the lands, lying and being in the Jeffersonville land district, by and the same is hereby vested, in the city of Madison, for the use of said city.

Approved, March 3, 1847.

[PUBLIC No. 40.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled an act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That under the provisions of the ninth section of the act approved February eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes," it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury scrip thereto provided, on the certificate of the Secretary of War, showing the claimant entitled thereto, and not otherwise; and that the stock thus issued shall bear interest from the day of presenting to the Treasury Department such certificate of the Secretary of War in due form, and the interest thereof shall be payable on the first days of January and July in each year, and shall be transferable on the books of the Treasury Department kept in the Register's office. Such certificates of stock shall be signed by the Register of the Treasury, under the direction of the Secretary, who shall cause the seal of the Department to be affixed thereto, and no other signature shall be required to said stock.

Approved, March 3, 1847.

[PUBLIC No. 41.]

AN ACT creating a collection district in Maine, and constituting Bangor, in said district, a port of entry and delivery.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the ninth section of the act approved February eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes," it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury scrip thereto provided, on the certificate of the Secretary of War, showing the claimant entitled thereto, and not otherwise; and that the stock thus issued shall bear interest from the day of presenting to the Treasury Department such certificate of the Secretary of War in due form, and the interest thereof shall be payable on the first days of January and July in each year, and shall be transferable on the books of the Treasury Department kept in the Register's office. Such certificates of stock shall be signed by the Register of the Treasury, under the direction of the Secretary, who shall cause the seal of the Department to be affixed thereto, and no other signature shall be required to said stock.

Approved, March 3, 1847.

[PUBLIC No. 42.]

AN ACT creating a collection district in Maine, and constituting Bangor, in said district, a port of entry and delivery.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the ninth section of the act approved February eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes," it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury scrip thereto provided, on the certificate of the Secretary of War, showing the claimant entitled thereto, and not otherwise; and that the stock thus issued shall bear interest from the day of presenting to the Treasury Department such certificate of the Secretary of War in due form, and the interest thereof shall be payable on the first days of January and July in each year, and shall be transferable on the books of the Treasury Department kept in the Register's office. Such certificates of stock shall be signed by the Register of the Treasury, under the direction of the Secretary, who shall cause the seal of the Department to be affixed thereto, and no other signature shall be required to said stock.

Approved, March 3, 1847.

[PUBLIC No. 43.]

AN ACT creating a collection district in Maine, and constituting Bangor, in said district, a port of entry and delivery.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the ninth section of the act approved February eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes," it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury scrip thereto provided, on the certificate of the Secretary of War, showing the claimant entitled thereto, and not otherwise; and that the stock thus issued shall bear interest from the day of presenting to the Treasury Department such certificate of the Secretary of War in due form, and the interest thereof shall be payable on the first days of January and July in each year, and shall be transferable on the books of the Treasury Department kept in the Register's office. Such certificates of stock shall be signed by the Register of the Treasury, under the direction of the Secretary, who shall cause the seal of the Department to be affixed thereto, and no other signature shall be required to said stock.

Approved, March 3, 1847.

[PUBLIC No. 44.]

AN ACT creating a collection district in Maine, and constituting Bangor, in said district, a port of entry and delivery.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the ninth section of the act approved February eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes," it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury scrip thereto provided, on the certificate of the Secretary of War, showing the claimant entitled thereto, and not otherwise; and that the stock thus issued shall bear interest from the day of presenting to the Treasury Department such certificate of the Secretary of War in due form, and the interest thereof shall be payable on the first days of January and July in each year, and shall be transferable on the books of the Treasury Department kept in the Register's office. Such certificates of stock shall be signed by the Register of the Treasury, under the direction of the Secretary, who shall cause the seal of the Department to be affixed thereto, and no other signature shall be required to said stock.

Approved, March 3, 1847.

[PUBLIC No. 45.]

AN ACT creating a collection district in Maine, and constituting Bangor, in said district, a port of entry and delivery.